

the, the repeatedly vigorous reaffirmations of the "sacred dignity of the individual" and of "human solidarity and brotherhood" constitute a resounding moral injunction to which every man, whatever his race or tradition, can unhesitatingly respond.

Members of the Jewish community and others, there are many teachings in this religious and far-visioned encyclical regarding the social and economic order which make a particular sympathy because their faith and expression are so profoundly fused with the ancient biblical and prophetic ideal for social justice.

As Americans, as Jews, and as an organization dedicated to helping improve human relations between people of all faiths and throughout the world, it is our sincere hope that the high moral principles and practical recommendations embodied in this historic declaration will find their way into the hearts and practices of all the members of the human family.

JULY 20, 1961.

IMPACTED SCHOOL AID PROGRAMS

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a statement I have prepared in respect to the extension of the so-called impacted-areas school legislation. There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ENGLE

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has today ordered reported S. 2393, still introduced on Wednesday by Chairman JAMES HILL and Education Subcommittee chairman WAYNE MOORE to extend for 1 year the expired provisions of programs of Federal assistance to impacted school districts. California has an enormous stake in these programs. Over 600 of our school districts have been receiving payments for operating expenses and school construction under Public Laws 874 and 818. These funds have been made available in recognition of the Federal Government's obligation to help meet the expense of educating boys and girls whose parents live or work on tax-free Federal property. State and local resources simply cannot meet the heavy additional costs of these alien enrollments.

Earlier this year I introduced S. 1078, a bill to make these programs permanent. In passing S. 1031, the School Assistance Act of 1961, the Senate provided for their extension for 2 years beyond their June 30, 1961, expiration date. I have taken the position at Congress should enact general school legislation, as well as legislation to meet responsibilities to the impacted school districts. I have many times stated that education is a national problem, that the effects of substandard education go beyond the limits of any State or locality. Control of education, of course, should remain in local hands.

I would like to see general school aid, impacted aid, and the National Defense Education Act extension passed at the present session of Congress. Unfortunately, the difficulties surrounding school legislation in the House of Representatives are such that prospects are dim for final action this year. Accordingly, I am lending my vigorous support to and ask unanimous consent to sponsor S. 2393, the urgent measure to renew the expired provisions of Public Laws 874 and 818. Its passage will enable our school districts to go ahead with planning for the school year opening next month. They have been hampered in hiring teachers and over-budget preparations by the lamentable passage of these laws.

The American people can make no sounder investment in the future than the investment in education. I will continue in the years ahead, as I have in the past, to give my wholehearted support to programs for the betterment of our schools.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKS in the chair). Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1983) to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward social development and internal and external security, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Do I correctly understand that last night unanimous consent was obtained to consider all the Byrd amendments en bloc?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I move that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States transmitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

U.S. MARSHAL

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of George A. Bukovata, of Montana, to be U.S. marshal for the district of Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Finn J. Larsen, of Minnesota, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army National Guard.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations down to and including Lt. Col. Chester James Moslein be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the nominations down to and including Lt. Col. Chester James Moslein are confirmed en bloc.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Air Force lying on the Vice President's desk.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask that the nominations in the Air Force lying on the Vice President's desk be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and without objection, the nominations in the Air Force are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President will be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nominations.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

ANTI-COMMUNIST SEMINAR IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these remarks may be printed in the Record prior to debate on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on July 26, 1961, I outlined and documented the facts of a concerted campaign to discredit, intimidate, and suppress the military leaders of our Nation. As I pointed out at that time, this campaign apparently began in this country with the Communist Party U.S.A. and its publication, the Worker. Among the articles I have placed in the Congressional Record on July 26 from the Worker was one dated June 4, 1961, entitled "Military Discusses New Move." This article constitutes a flagrant attack on the top military leadership of our country. Among those named are Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, Chief of Research and Development of the Army; Adm. Arleigh

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years before any additional construction is even considered. Dedicated people have been actively working for this new building since 1938. Mr. President, that is 23 years to get where we are today. So let us act with foresight when we pass this bill. Let us build a hospital sufficiently large to last a few years before becoming critically overcrowded. In short, let us do the job right.

Again, I want to say how pleased I am about the House's action. The bill's sponsor, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, should be highly commended for her excellent leadership, both in committee and on the floor. She and her colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee have made a fine contribution, and they should be congratulated.

My bill must now be considered by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. I do not know the committee work schedule at this time, but I sincerely hope this proposed legislation can be taken up by the committee in time for full Senate action this session. The committee has passed this general bill before—in 1958—and I know the able chairman, the Senator from Alabama, recognizes the importance of this bill in 1961. The hospital has had 3 more years to deteriorate.

I believe it will take about 5 years following this authorization to actually acquire a new, working hospital. Since this is the case, I sincerely hope Senate action will be possible this session.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that news stories on Freedmen's Hospital printed in the Washington Post and Times Herald and the Washington Evening Star be printed in the Record.

There being no objections, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 10, 1961]
HOUSE PASSES BILL TO BUILD NEW FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL—FIVE HUNDRED-BED FACILITY WOULD COST UNITED STATES ABOUT \$10 MILLION

(By Morton Mintz)

The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a bill to replace Freedmen's Hospital with a new 500-bed institution costing \$9 to \$10 million.

The bill passed on a rollcall vote of 321 to 61 after a floor debate that ranged into the question of what impact the new hospital would have on segregation of Negro physicians and patients throughout the District.

A companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota.

During the House debate the need to replace Freedmen's was not challenged. Freedmen's was established by the Federal Government at the close of the Civil War to care for sick and destitute Negroes who poured into Washington.

CALLED A DUMP

Its main building was built 53 years ago. It has been termed a dump by, among others, Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who backed the legislation.

The provision of the bill which evoked considerable questioning, would convert Freedmen's into a medical school for Howard University.

Representative EDITH GREEN, Democrat, of Oregon, the bill's sponsor, said the overriding consideration is that Howard, which has trained about half the Nation's Negro phy-

sicians, have its own teaching hospital. She said this would provide "better administration, better care, and better training."

And, she added, the 437-bed Freedmen's is the only community hospital in the United States run by the Federal Government.

She told the House that her bill protects fully the salaries, retirement, and other rights which Freedmen's employees have under civil service.

EMBARRASSING CHATTEL

Representative ALBERT H. QUIR, Republican, of Minnesota, said that the administration wants to transfer Freedmen's because it is embarrassed to be the owner of a segregated institution.

Representative CHARLES E. GOODRILL, Republican, of New York, said that only about 30 of the city's 270 Negro physicians have courtesy privileges in District hospitals other than Freedmen's.

He said he is fearful that the transfer would perpetuate the "pattern of discrimination" against Negro physicians.

Mrs. GREEN and Representative JAMES ROOSEVELT, Democrat, of California, disagreed, saying that Howard, which is federally financed, is integrated. "This will help," Roosevelt said of the transfer. "Howard University has made every effort not to be a segregated institution."

Many of the votes opposing the bill were cast by southern Democrats, including Chairman JOHN L. McMillan, Democrat, of South Carolina, of the House District Committee and some committee members.

[From the Washington Evening Star, Aug. 10, 1961]

SENATE GETS BILL TO MOVE FREEDMEN'S—APPROVAL EXPECTED AFTER HOUSE PASSES MEASURE, 321 TO 61

(By John McKeelway)

Freedmen's Hospital, frequently described as a dump and plagued by the joint direction of the Federal Government and a private institution, today seemed on the brink of becoming a major contributor to the advance of local medicine.

After a long, hard fight of more than 5 years, the House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate a bill which authorizes the transfer of the hospital to Howard University. The vote was 321 to 61.

Passage also is expected in the Senate. Senator HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, has introduced a similar bill, to be screened by the Senate Education and Labor Committee.

The transfer was recommended by a special study commission set up in 1955 under former Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby. The commission recommended that to assure hospital discipline, effective coordination and control of good business management, the hospital's ownership and supervision should be vested in Howard.

WALKED BY EMPLOYEES

But the Federal employees of the hospital objected to the transfer, largely on the grounds they would lose their civil service benefits. Their argument impressed Members of Congress and the transfer never took place.

This year, however, Representative GREEN, Democrat, of Oregon, was convinced Federal employees would lose little in the transfer, guided the bill through the House Education Committee and saw it pass the House yesterday.

In yesterday's House debate on the bill, Mrs. GREEN assured Members that hospital employees would not have their salaries reduced, they would continue their civil service retirement programs and they would retain seniority rights now enjoyed with service to the hospital.

AUTHORIZES NEW HOSPITAL

Even frugal Representative GROSS, Republican, of Iowa, had no objection to the bill, which authorizes a new 500-bed hospital to replace facilities most recently described by Welfare Secretary Ribicoff as in the dump category.

As Mrs. GREEN pointed out yesterday, Freedmen's is the only community hospital operated by the Federal Government.

This came about as a result of a flood of freed slaves who arrived in Washington shortly after the Civil War. Its purpose at that time was to care for sick and destitute Negroes.

Since that time, its control has passed among the old War Department, the Interior Department, the District government, the Federal Security Agency, and finally the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

As Mrs. GREEN put it yesterday, the bill gives the Government an opportunity to get out of the business of operating what was largely a private hospital.

She denied the assertion by Representative QUIR, Republican, of Minnesota, that the sole purpose of the bill was to free the Federal Government from the embarrassment of operating a segregated hospital for Negroes.

Mrs. GREEN said the hospital is not segregated and that it needs new facilities desperately.

THE ROLE OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN PUBLIC FORUMS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I note with some interest the comments of the President in his news conference today with regard to the role of military officers in public forums. I sincerely regret to see that the President apparently expressed himself as favorable to the modification of the 1958 National Security Council directive which established the policy whereby military leaders and facilities are to be used in the efforts to inform their personnel and the public on the menace of the cold war. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Associated Press and United Press International reports of the President's press conference on this matter be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the reports were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Kennedy was asked about the controversy which grew from a memo that Senator Fulbright sent to Secretary of Defense McNamara protesting the role of military officers in public forums, which the Senator said had distorted their declared objective of educating Americans on the Communist menace.

The President said the Constitution wisely keeps the military out of politics. A problem will always exist, he went on, in enabling military men to express their views on great problem while keeping them out of political life and maintaining civilian control over the Armed Forces. But he said the National Security Council should clarify the directive on which the military services have based their educational programs.

President Kennedy said today the chief objective of a Defense Department directive about public statements by military officers is to prevent the exploitation of service leaders.

Kennedy told his news conference, in response to questions, that he believes that Senator Fulbright performed a useful serv-